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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1870. NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

First Battle of the Campaign.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT FORBACH.

FRENCH LOSS 2,000, PRUSSIA'S 3,000.

The French Concentrating at Metz.

Troops Rushing in From All Directions.

Prussia Alive With Enthusiasm

Offers of Men and Means From the South German States.

The Entire Male Population Demanding Arms.

Mobilization of the Prussian Army.

The City of Metz to be Attacked.

Austria Forming a Camp on the Frontier of Prussia.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA IN ACCORD.

State of Feeling in Other Nations.

The "Times Thinks the French Declaration of War a Great National Crime—English Intervention Hinted at, and Neutrality Declared to be Impossible—Lord Lyons Working for a Congress of European Powers—Belgium, Holland and Switzerland Neutral—Effect of the War on the Markets of the World—Comments of American Journals, &c., &c.

Rumored Engagement at Forbach.

PARIS, July 17, A. M.—It is rumored that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed, and the French loss is placed at 2,000 killed. As yet the report is traced to no reliable source.

Manifesto from Napoleon.

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany, assuring them of the good will of France. The war feeling has taken entire control of the people.

The Neutrality of England.

LONDON, July 16.—The neutrality of England will be difficult and perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium become involved.

Sailing of a Prussian Fleet.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adelbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

Sympathy with Prussia.

The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges and Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathy of mankind.

Probable English Intervention.

The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable in case of Prussia losing strength.

Failure of Efforts to Preserve Peace.

The diplomatic efforts of the British Government to preserve peace between France and Prussia have signally failed.

The Prussians Concentrating.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Prussian army is concentrating at Trevas and Mayence. The King arrived at Berlin at nine o'clock last night.

Enthusiasm of the Populace.

During the entire night hundreds of thousands of persons were parading the streets, cheering and singing the national anthem. All the promenades were illuminated.

Suspicions.

Austria is forming a military camp on the frontier of Prussia.

The "Times" on the French Declaration of War.

The *Times*, in its leader this morning, stigmatizes the French declaration of war as the greatest national crime that has been perpetrated since the First Empire. It was the unjust but carefully premeditated act of one man—the ultimate result of personal rule. Many will back German steadfastness against French impetuosity. The world's moral sympathy is with Prussia. The Emperor must strike a mortal blow if he would strike hard; woe to him if the ardor of his troops has time to abate. He can only return as conqueror upon the scale of Austerlitz and Wagram.

Interesting Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 16.—The proceedings in the Chambers, yesterday, on the question of war, were interesting and important. In the Corps Legislatif, Thiers, in a long speech, announced against the declaration by the Government. He found, after all was said, that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and war should not be made *on her for a mere* formality.

Prime Minister Ollivier responded to M. Thiers. He said it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than it had done.

Thiers again took the floor. He recalled Mexico and Sadowa, and said that the Government had made a new blunder. Many interrupted the speaker, but he proceeded amidst the greatest agitation.

When silence was restored Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia be laid before the Corps Legislatif.

Jules Favre seconded the motion in a long speech, asserting that France could not make war on the authority of telegraphic dispatches.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that it was necessary to make war, and to do so immediately in order to give Prussia no time to arm. If any other course was pursued he could not remain in the Ministry. The question was then put to vote, and the demand for the correspondence was rejected by 161 against 84.

The Corps then adjourned until eight in the evening.

On reassembling, the following projects of law were brought forward: First, to call the Guard Mobile into active service; second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the war; third, to issue a demand for a loan of fifty million francs in aid of the army and sixteen million francs in aid of the navy. After a short debate all these propositions were carried by the following vote: For, two hundred and forty-six; against, ten. In the Senate, yesterday, after the Duke of Grammont had finished his declaration, Rouher asked if any Senator wished to speak. Loud cries of "No, no," followed. M. Rouher then said: "As President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate in responding for the nation approves of the conduct of the government. We must place our hopes in Providence, and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

Waysand Seaus.

PARIS, July 16, 2 P. M.—The French Chambers, at their session to-day, voted an appropriation of fifty million francs for the army and sixteen millions for the navy.

Military Enthusiasm.

The military enthusiasm of the people is unabated.

Recall of Troops from Rome.

Journals assert that the French Government, as soon as the result of a vote on the infallibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the recall of troops from Rome.

Request for a Congress of European Powers.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a Congress of European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

Headquarters of the French Army.

3:30 P. M.—The headquarters of the French army is at Langera. The Emperor assumes chief command of the army, with Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon as his subordinates. Reserves, called the army of Paris, are ready to start at the signal. The French Garde Nationale has been called into service.

Belgian Neutrality.

BRUSSELS, July 16.—The *L'Etoile Belge* says the Belgian Government has received satisfactory advices from the courts at Berlin, London and Paris concerning the maintenance of Belgian neutrality.

Holland Neutral.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Holland has declared neutrality.

Switzerland.

BERNE, July 16.—Switzerland has asked the Chambers for power to preserve neutrality.

King William Enthusiastically Received.

BERLIN, July 16, 1 P. M.—The King arrived here last evening from Ems. His journey was a complete ovation from the start. At Coblentz he was surrounded by an immense throng, who greeted him with cheers, when he came forward and said, "I am pleased with this surprise; see to it that you behave as bravely elsewhere."

Arrival of Benedetti.

PARIS, July 16, 2 A. M.—War is generally regarded as inevitable. Gen. Benedetti, the late Minister to Prussia, arrived here at midnight.

Movements of Prussian Vessels.

LONDON, July 16, 2 A. M.—Four Prussian frigates passed Deal late last night. The Lloyds cautioned their captains against the danger of seizure.

No Concessions to the French.

PARIS, July 16.—The journals this morning publish the following statement: Eight days ago Count Bismarck sent by special messenger to Baron Werther, Ambassador from North Germany, an order to make no concessions to the French government. "Do not be too much impressed," Bismarck continues in his dispatch; "we are ready to prolong the situation, if possible, to the 20th of July." The journals argue from this that Prussia meant war from the beginning, and sought only to gain time.

For the Seat of War.

The Emperor leaves Paris, to-day, for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial accompanies him. The Emperor desired this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendants of the Prince are in readiness.

Prince Napoleon.

As soon as he arrives from Norway, will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

The Marseillaise Sung.

Last evening the audiences of the various pleasure grounds received permission to sing the Marseillaise. The audience in all cases joined in amid immense excitement and enthusiasm. Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor. Several club houses were illuminated. All the bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed, but the territory of the former shall be respected. The Senate will vote to-day on the measures voted on yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, after which the declaration of war will be announced officially to all governments in diplomatic relations with France. Efforts are to be made to locate the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being made a party to the question.

To the Frontier.

To-day the Council of Ministers will meet at St. Cloud. Every preparation is being made. Troops are being rushed in from all directions. Great enthusiasm is displayed by both the army and people. Many regiments have already marched for the frontier. It is positively asserted that the Emperor Napoleon will start at once for the field of active operations.

Departure of Baron Werther.

Before the departure yesterday of Baron Werther, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed regret at the conduct of Prussia and the course Werther himself had chosen to take before the final rupture of friendly relations. It is said that when he returned here from Ems, a few days ago, he neglected to call upon the government until he went to the palace, but he proceeded amidst the greatest agitation.

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Expression of Dissatisfaction.

A demonstration was made in front of the residence of Thiers to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstration in his favor. The latter, the *Journal de France* says, was not respectably supported, and was the work of unknown creatures.

Anti-Prussian Demonstration.

Accounts from Prussian provinces yesterday say that anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes, with the greatest enthusiasm.

Contradictory.

A second dispatch to *Le Pruple Francais*, Ministerial organ, contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies any intention to recall them.

Movement of French Troops Commenced.

The movement of French troops has commenced by the Eastern railway.

Liberal Uprising Expected.

ROME, July 16.—A Liberal uprising is expected here, and fears are apprehended of an attack on the city.

Volunteering in Prussia.

LONDON, noon, July 16.—Volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary. The entire male population demanding arms.

Retarned.

The Emperor returned from St. Cloud after the council of Ministers to-day.

The French Army is Concentrating at Metz.

Napoleon leaves to-day for the border, and will cross the Rhine immediately. Marshals MacMahon, Bazaine and Canrobert are to command divisions. The French gunboat flotilla is on the Baltic. Admiral Bouet, who commands the Baltic fleet, will immediately bombard Prussian ports on the Baltic. The French generals are already in Prussian rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. The French fleet are watching the Prussian fleet in the British channel, and awaiting orders to attack. The French army are singing the Marseillaise, and universal enthusiasm prevails.

The Boys with the Needle Guns.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Government is in hourly receipt of dispatches from all parts of Germany, offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the national cause, and asserting that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany.

Port of Refuge for German Shipping.

The government recommends Bremen as a port of refuge for German shipping.

Volunteering in Prussia,

The volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary. The entire male population are demanding arms.

Russia and Prussia.

Rumors are in circulation in London that Russia and Prussia are in strict accord in the struggle against France.

France Invaded.

PARIS, July 16.—A dispatch from Sole Bas, on the Rhine, about twenty-seven miles from Strasbourg, was received here this afternoon, which says the Prussians entered France by way of Sorbeck, in the department of the Moselle, on Nancy and Mayence line, on Friday. The Prussian force is said to be only a detached corps, little importance is attached to the movement.

Strength of the French on the Frontier.

The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men.

What the Prussians Intend to Do.

It is believed the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the Department of the Moselle, and an important railway center. They are moving on it from two directions—one body by way of Thionville, and another by way of Kehl.

Ordered to Take the Field.

MUNICH, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, have been ordered to take the field.

Mobilizing the Army.

BERLIN, July 16, Evening.—Immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered. The meeting of the Reichstag is now fixed for Tuesday next, owing to the urgency of the occasion.

Enthusiastic in Support of the Fatherland.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States are responding to the Prussian notice of a declaration of war, and are enthusiastic in support of Fatherland.

Prussian Troops in Motion.

Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the north coast.

A Business View of the War.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Shipping Gazette* feels certain of the recognition of the doctrines of the Paris conference on privateering and blockades, and possibly the immunity of private property afloat. It also thinks that England should remain neutral, even if France should take Holland and Belgium. The German shipping will stay at home; the French will find no charters, and business will fall to neutral flags. Business will be active in the neutral ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

An English Prediction.

The *Spectator* thinks as the result of the war that Bonaparte will be found to have exhausted heaven's patience.

Attitude of the Powers.

Sweden will remain neutral, Denmark, key of the Baltic, offers to join France. Austria will remain neutral if Prussia remains neutral. Italy is friendly to France, and has written a letter to the Emperor. Spain will be friendly. Prim has written a letter to Napoleon. England will be neutral. Rome, the key of the Mediterranean, is under French control.

Will Take No Part.

The Governments of Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality, as between France and Prussia.

Not Destroyed.

The report that bridges on the Belgium frontier were destroyed is contradicted.

England Much Concerned.

The *Monitour* says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires the neutrality of Belgium to be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to an equal responsibility. The *Monitour* thinks, after all, that England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than of France, in regard to Belgian neutrality.

French Candidate for the Throne of Spain.

The same journal in friendly language towards Spain, intimates that France will be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanish throne.

Will Command the French Reserves.

The third dispatch says that General Changar Pier will be appointed to the command of the French Reserves, and be named Marshal of France.

Official Notice.

The fourth dispatch says the secretary of the embassy will start to-night for Berlin to deliver to the Prussian Government an official copy of the French declaration of war.

Fund to Aid the Government.

The *Moniteur* opens a list for national subscription to provide a fund to aid the government in prosecuting the war.

Army Correspondents.

All the Paris journals will send numerous special correspondents to points where the military operations are likely to be of interest.

Railway and Telegraphic Communication Destroyed.

Last night the railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

Friendly Neutrality or Unconditional Aid.

A dispatch to the *L'Opinione Nationale*, Prince Napoleon's organ, says: "We learn, from good authority, that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds that Prussia has offered a province to Austria in exchange for an alliance.

The Advance of the Prussians.

L'Opinione Nationale continues: Last night, M. Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke de Grammont had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians, and that a force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but retired precipitately.

The Soldiers of Baden.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Rastadt. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, man the ramparts.

Communications Interdicted.

From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interdicted. Demonstrations of a most enthusiastic character continue in favor of war against Prussia.

Indefinitely Postponed.

PARIS, July 17.—The reported meeting of the High Court of Justice has been indefinitely postponed, and general amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that Court except those for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

To special Meeting of the Cortes.

The *Monitorur* asserts that the Spanish Council have notified the Deputies that there will be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 20th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Leopold from the candidature.

Crisis in the Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, July 15, *via* PARIS, July 17.—There is a crisis in the Greek Cabinet, in consequence of quarrels among the Ministers.

King William Will Do His Duty.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He regrets the sacrifice which the honor of Germany exacts, but will do his duty, leaving events in the hands of God.

Did Not Cross the Rhine.

The *Journal Officiel* denies the statement that the Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians have crossed the Rhine.

Respond Immediately.

A decree has been published calling upon all the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile, of the first and third corps of the army, to report immediately to the chief towns of their departments, in readiness for active service.

Not Yet Received Official Notice.

LONDON, July 16.—The British Foreign office has not yet received any official notice of the declaration of war between France and Prussia.

Italy and Denmark

Assure the powers of their intention to preserve neutrality.

Troops of Saxony in Motion.

The troops of Saxony are in motion. The first of reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

The North German Parliament

Meets on the 25th to vote the necessary credits for war purposes.

Belgium

Relies upon British, French and Prussian assurances of neutrality for immunity of her territory.

The Senate Visit Napoleon.

PARIS, July 17.—After the session yesterday, the Senate proceeded to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. M. Rouher, President, said the Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of access to them to confer patriotic sentiments. A monarchial combination, injurious to the prestige and security of France, had been mysteriously formed. On condition representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain, who returns our friendship, and thus evaded the humiliating war menace to us. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was not it evident that that foreign power, in profiting by the present moment, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? Confident in the unanimity of France insulted. Your majesty draws his sword and the country is with you, eager for the occasion you have waited so long, but during all time you have given to the perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, if the emperor majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of Imperial power. The great bodies of State surround Her Majesty with absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume, with noble confidence, the command of the legions he lead at Magenta and Solferino. I peril the country. Confident of victory is near, and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph; soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our army. Your Majesty, who recently received proof of national good will may then once more entrust your sword to the chief, the realization of which is only retarded. Time only is needed to conquer.

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

Enthusiastic Welcome to the French Empress.

PARIS, July 17.—The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Cloud and was received by a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character.

Napoleon takes the Field Wednesday.

The Emperor leaves for the field on Wednesday.

The French Loan.

The loan of six month Freasury bonds of five hundred million francs was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Foncier and Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount.

Got his Passport.

Passports were sent to Count de Salemo, Charge d'Affairs of the Prussian legation.

Ready to Cross into Germany.

The moment the news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier, 280,000 French troops were ready to cross into Germany.

Algerian Zonaves.

The zonaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

To the Front.

PARIS, July 17, 10 P. M.—Regiments are passing through the city to-night on their way to the frontier. Great crowds gathered on the sidewalks and wildly cheered as they passed. No opposition to the war is manifested.

Peaceful.

The press denounce the speech of Thiers.

Great Demonstration.

FLORENCE, July 17.—A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France. Crowds collected in front of the foreign office and German Embassy and shouted "Down with France," "Vive Italian neutrality," "Vive Prussia."

Official Reports.

PARIS, July 17.—The *Journal de Soir* publishes the following report: "Despatches have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry, and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry, General Ambermarre, who commanded the National Guards of Paris, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. The regiments in barracks at Esse Militaire, have received orders to march on Monday. Military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of troops, have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All the troops in the garrisons in the central departments of France have received orders to depart for the frontier."

Meeting at St. Cloud.

PARIS, July 17.—A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud today.

Probable Dissolution of the Chambers.

The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, after voting the budget.

Consoling.

La Patrie says the news from Denmark and the Duchies is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is great. If their Government hesitate to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them. In Hanover there is great agitation and the Prussian General commanding that province has asked for reinforcements.

The Circulation of the French Proclamation Prohibited.

The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population. Great numbers of French circulars are being distributed.

Private Subscriptions.

It is stated that private subscriptions for the army are now opened all over France, and money and other gifts are pouring in. The enthusiasm is overwhelming.

The Army of Wurtemberg.

STUTTGARDT, July 17, *via* LONDON.—The army of Wurtemberg has been ordered to take the field, and the Chambers have been convoked.

Offer to Pay Double Taxes.

LONDON, July 17.—The war enthusiasm in France is very great, and the people offer to pay double taxes.

Prussia to Invade France.

Prussia proposes to invade France with an immense force.

Prince Frederick William.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices from Berlin represent that Prince Frederick William will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

Hungarian Sympathy for France.

A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the different parties in Hungary had met there, adopted a resolution sympathizing with France, and declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

Demonstrations Against Thiers and Favre.

The police are obliged to protect the residence of Thiers and Favre, who made speeches against the war.

Excitement in London.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A London special to the *Herald* says that the declaration of war by France, although it was expected, creates intense excitement. There was great agitation at the close of 'Change to-day, and during the session of Parliament the lobbies were filled with excited groups. The action of France is generally condemned.

England Forbids the Occupation of Belgium by the French.

Extra official expressions of Ministers lead to the belief that England peremptorily forbids the occupation of Belgium by France.

An Irish Brigade for France.

The excitement over the war news continues. Recruiting offices have already been opened in this city. At an agency in Broome street men are being received for an Irish brigade to aid the French. Col. James Kerigan, Col. Billy Wilson, Col. John W. Byron, and other noted Irish soldiers are said to be at the head of the movement. On the other hand a number of Germans are also about to embark for the Fatherland to take part in the conflict.

Something Sensational in New York Harbor.

Something sensational will probably occur in this harbor, for there are in our waters the North German frigate Alcoma, of four hundred horse power and twenty-eight guns, and the French frigate Semiramis, and the school ship Jean Bart.

Effect of the News on the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Wall street is again alive with excitement, and presents an appearance not witnessed since the days of flurries and panics. Old brokers, "curb-stoners" and "regulars" who have not been seen for a long time, are making their appearance and trying their luck for the last time. 115½ was the closing quotation at six P. M. yesterday, but it becoming an established fact that France had declared war, the price went to 116½ before dark.

The action of the Corps Legislatif and the firm and dignified position assumed by Prussia has placed all hopes of peace outside the range of possibility. 116½ was bid previous to the opening of the Board this morning, the regular opening quotation was 116⅝. It subsequently advanced to 116¾, the highest point to-day. Financial affairs are generally decided in conjectures on the duration of the war and its effects. The bulls predict a protracted strife, which will drag in all the European powers, and that heavy amounts of our bonds will come home much depreciated. The bears, on the other hand, contend that the war will be short and decisive, that even if it should be long it would not affect the bonds, increasing our imports and increasing the exports, and as a consequence place American commerce in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

Government bonds are much improved over last night's prices. Sixty-sevens advanced almost one per cent. The market is strong.

Nothing further of importance has been received. The excitement is spectacular, but great activity and enthusiasm in both France and Prussia

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FERSW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
E. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Now that we have it decided by the court, that the unexpended balance of the public money belongs to no person or set of persons or Ring, and that the City Treasurer must forthwith disgorge, let a vigorous push be made for the interest which individuals have pocketed while they have been illegally using the city funds for private benefit. The decision of the Court clearly opens the door for said proceedings, and they should be commenced at once.

CHICAGO will soon be legally recognized as a full port of entry, the bill to that effect having passed Congress yesterday—that is, merchandise consigned to this city from foreign ports will hereafter be transported direct to this port in bulk, without being overhauled and delivered by Custom House officers at the seaport cities. This is a great point gained by our wholesale merchants. Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and several other cities share in the benefits of the new regulation, and will now cease to pay a needless tribute to New York for appraising and detailing imported merchandise for merchants in these cities.—*Chicago Journal.*

We have before asked why Pittsburgh is less favored than cities a fourth its size. Nearly every considerable city in the West is on the list, some of which are there simply on the asking. If to be a port of entry is valuable to them, it ought to have been worth asking for to Pittsburgh.

THE only reason for the removal of Mr. MOTLEY, that we have seen assigned, is that he set up for himself in regard to the Alabama negotiations, neglected instructions of his government, and undertook to rest the question on the single issue of British recognition of the Confederacy. Good as the point was, it was unwise to rest everything on it, more especially when we have so many other if not stronger arguments. If this statement be true, Mr. MOTLEY's removal was a most proper and necessary act. He certainly has not strengthened himself with his countrymen by declining to resign when requested to do so by the President.

THE Philadelphia *Post* says Mr. CAMERON is "the trusted friend and adviser of the President." If we believed this we should begin to tremble for the President. CAMERON is no better now than he was when Mr. LINCOLN summarily dismissed him from his Cabinet and the House of Representatives blistered him with resolutions of censure. *It is the Cameron game to destroy the President in the estimation of the country.* This is one of the numberless reports set afloat, wickedly injurious, if believed. We say to General GRANT, that no friendship was ever truer than that which cautions him to beware of SIMON CAMERON as an enemy. "This will fetch Mr. GRANT," said he on an occasion to which the Senator will remember. Are we to understand from the *Post* that the impudent, insulting boast has been realized?

THE "organ" and the "Ring" have got Mr. D. N. WHITE into a sad piece of trouble. Nominated by the Reform Convention, and recommended to the people as an honest and fit person for the Assembly, in an evil hour he yielded to the importunities and promises, perhaps the threats of the "organ" and "Ring," and publishes his declination of the nomination. Mr. WHITE is a man whose character entitles him to respect. That many of the Reform Republicans held him in high estimation, we know. We regret his weakness, because it cannot be otherwise than fatal to his prospects, and he is desirous of returning to the Legislature, as appears from his published card. In heart Mr. WHITE is with us, and in effect says so; but the "organ" and the "Ring," perhaps for that very reason, resolved on his political destruction. His tardy declination exposes him to suspicion on the part of the "regulars," and he can not expect any support from the Reformers now. He has, indeed, made shipwreck of his political fortunes.

WE had thought to make some comments on the adjournment of Congress, the work done and left undone. Perhaps it is enough to say that in the heat and turmoil of the closing week, considerable that will prove beneficial was done, notably, the Funding, Tax, and Tariff and Currency bills, while at the same time there is much to be grateful for in the cutting down of appropriations, the defeat of subsidy swindles generally and the Whisky Ring. It is fair to say that the closing session was with more to be thankful for—though perhaps not much in reality—and less to regret than the prospect twenty days ago warranted. Had the Income Tax been swept from instead of continued in existence, there would be a fair degree of gratification in the country. What will occasion the liveliest satisfaction is the fact that Congress has actually adjourned. Strangely enough the country feels secure only when Congress is not in session and no State Legislature is raiding on the people. Congress having dispersed, a feeling of relief will take the place of that of apprehension, which has so long tormented the country and disturbed every interest.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* calls attention to a fact, which, it says, has been studiously concealed, probably through the efforts of the outside speculators and subsidized Congressmen, which is that the subsidized line of steamships between New York and Brazil does not pay expenses, although it has had the full benefit of the government appropriation for several years, and has been run from the greatest commercial port in South America, Rio de Janeiro, to the greatest commercial port in North America, New York, without rivalry of any kind on this continent from any other American steamship company.

The *Gazette* goes on to say:

> It is to be regretted that the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the causes of decline of American commerce, instead of wasting its time in efforts to foster wooden-ship building, did not inquire seriously into the real causes of the collapse in line of steamers, as well as other American lines of sailing boats, and into the actual condition and progress of the lines now running to Brazil, Japan and China, for it appears they alone would be benefited were all were it not for the subsidy. In the case of the Collins line the boats were built for speed, and were entirely too expensive to run. This is admitted by all, and the experience is said to be repeated on the Pacific in the line now running between San Francisco, Japan and China, some of the boats being old ones of the Panama line, which has been ruined by the railroad. Notwithstanding the enormous profits made by that line during the time when it had a monopoly of the trade, the owners never did anything to develop a trade with South America, and the Pacific Mail Company, now in control, as the business seas withdrawn, the line seemed to be like a fifth wheel to a coach.
>
> It is to be regretted that some of the attention which was paid to far away steamship lines had not been given to the home commerce of the Ohio river, which has quite as strong claims on Congress as anything in the neighborhood of Japan.

WHEN pressed to give a single valid reason why the Republican Reform Ticket should not receive the support of the whole party, the Ring have had nothing better to offer than that the nominees were not "regular." Then, gentlemen, since you claim to be solely "regular," all you have to do is to nominate the Reform candidates, and thereby, according to your notion of things, make them "regular." There is no pretense that the nominees are not eminently worthy of support. It is not disputed that the ticket is not the very best ever put in nomination in Allegheny county. Then why nominate another? To this a stammering reply is made that it was not nominated in a certain way? If the ticket is so unexceptionable and good, is the manner of its nomination a sufficient reason why it should not be concurred in? Is the fact that a very large body of Republicans, *without whose support no ticket can succeed*, are favorable to good and true men whom they present, a reasonable excuse with the Ring for not accepting them? This has come to this, then, that whoever the Reformers are for, the Ring are against? The question will occur to the mind, whether or not men are to be ostracised for being in favor of cutting down salaries, reducing taxes, introducing honesty into public affairs, incorruptible legislators and something like honesty and fairness in making nominations. The position of the Ring is precisely this: whatever it cannot rule it will seek to ruin. It is this domineering spirit which has controlled here till the people have become aroused. The reaction has finally set in, and so strongly that nothing can save the Ring, if they have the hardihood to stand out, from utter overthrow.

HOW THE COURT HOUSE RING DOTE.

Tax payers are justly indignant over the outrage perpetrated in making the award for indexing the public records, whereby the Court House Ring will pocket nearly, if not quite FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and an increase to the rate of taxation be rendered necessary. With this Ring, when jobs are to be given out, the highest bidder wins. In this instance while only two or three bids were higher, there were about a dozen lower. It is estimated that there will not be less than thirty (perhaps forty) volumes. The following calculation shows what is the tune to which the tax-payers are required to dance in order to give the Ring the big and extremely profitable job. It is based in thirty volumes. Should the number go above that—as most likely it will—the expense will be increased in proportion.

Mr. Williams.....	$28,952 00)	Courthouse Ring.
Mr. Petty.....	13,760 00)	$43,712 00
Mr. Patterson.....		40,320 00
Mr. Murdock.....		36,480 00
Mr. Case.....		33,158 00
Messrs. Jackson & Palmer.....		34,560 00
Mr. Smith.....		33,792 00
Mr. Ross.....		28,800 00
Mr. Young.....		27,457 00
Mr. Snodgrass.....		24,960 00
Mr. Sergeant.....		21,120 00
Mr. Flenneken.....		8,640 00
Mr. Griffin.....		8,640 00

It will be seen that the Ring contractors will receive forty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars, to which must be added the small item of twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars for figuring in the alphabetical pages; making the sum total of forty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, for thirty volumes of indexes, *or fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars* for forty volumes, to which the job will probably be swelled. We ask the tax-payer to scan the list of bidders. If it was deemed not best for the public interest to accept the lowest bid, why was Mr. JOHN A. SERGEANT'S, which was accompanied by the offer of ample security, rejected? His bid was less than half the rate awarded to the Court House Ring. No one will pretend that he did not know what he was doing when he put in his bid, or that he is not thoroughly competent for the duty. It requires no figuring to show that the county might have saved from twenty to thirty thousand dollars but for the Court House Ring. In this connection let it be remembered that it is this combination that is denouncing the reform movement, preaching up regularity and whipping Republicans into the traces. While beseeching to be tried again, they are running their hands elbow deep into the public treasury.

FRANCE AND BISMARCK.

In the tremendous conflict in which France and Prussia are at length involved American sympathy is evidently with the latter power. The fact is so manifest as to be beyond dispute, nor are the reasons difficult to find which account for the direction of our good wishes. We almost forget France in the controversy, look upon LOUIS NAPOLEON as one of the parties interested, and of course desire to witness the defeat and overthrow of a despot who destroyed the liberties of his own country and endeavored to form a combination for the ruin of our nation. Then for some years BISMARCK'S policy has commanded the approval as his success has won the admiration of most Americans. Exulting in the achievements of the Prussian Count as the triumphant antagonist of the French Emperor in the field of diplomacy, our admiration was not lessened, our gratification was not mitigated by sympathy for others who suffered by them, nor yet by any misgivings as to the real character of his work, or as to its ultimate effects. As his success appeared to us to involve the humiliation of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the one hand, we identified it with the exaltation of the Prussian people on the other hand, and the latter result was naturally as gratifying to us as the former. Their aggrandizement was the aggrandizement of Protestantism and progress. With these prepossessions in favor of Prussia and against the Emperor of the French, we quite unavoidably side with the former in the war which has begun. But in our Prussian partisanship we are perhaps in danger of failing to do justice to the other side. In the great conflict the French people will, no doubt, heartily support their Emperor in the belief that they are fighting for a righteous and sufficient cause, and that we may understand the spirit which animates them, it is our duty to "put ourselves in their place," or to try to survey the situation from their point of view. It would appear to be our duty to forget for a while our cause of quarrel with the Emperor, and to regard the great French nation as one of the parties whose fortunes are at hazard in the impending shock of arms. With some show of reason a Frenchman may say that France, rather than Prussia, is entitled to American sympathy. The predominant and pervading principle of American institutions is equality. France was the first country to recognize and make the principle effective in Europe—and in France it is as firm'y established to-day as it is in America. The empire has at length acknowledged the people as the source of all authority, and their voice as supreme, and by the *plebiscite* it has been placed upon a strictly popular basis. Prussia, on the other hand, is the stronghold of right divine royalism and feudal aristocracy. The Hohenzollerns are the very embodiment of the long-cherished institutions. Whatever concessions they have made to the people, whatever recognition of popular rights, have been extorted by force. Even at the present day FREDERICK the Second is looked upon as the incarnation of the Brandenburg spirit, one of the most unmitigated tyrants that ever lived. His successors do not govern like him, simply because they dare not. To these Hohenzollerns the Prussian nobility are devoted. The abject submission with which they receive their behests, the reverential awe with which they look up to their King are sentiments which the most loyal English Tories have professed their utter inability to comprehend. During all the early years of his public career, Count BISMARCK was one of the most exemplary of the young Prussian nobles in his devotion to the Court. His submissive loyalty was a model to all *Junkerdom*. At length his shrewdness enabled him to discover that the times had changed, and that new tactics were required—and he became the head of the movement which has procured him so much renown. Every one knows the outlines at least of the wonderful history. The Count became the most distinguished statesman in Europe. But it ought to be well understood that he is just as far from being a friend of the people now as in the first years of his political activity. He is as hostile as ever to the extension of popular rights. He is as devoted as ever to the House of Brandenburg. In fact, the aim of all his intrigues and tolls has been to exalt the Hohenzollern dynasty, and to convert the King of Prussia into the Emperor of Germany. To accomplish his object it is absolutely certain that the Count has repeatedly disregarded the principles of morality which even men of the world and diplomatists are accustomed to consider as sacred. Truth has no place in his ethical code, except as an article of utility—and it is alleged that he owed one or two of his triumphs over LOUIS NAPOLEON to the dexterous audacity with which he used the "lie direct," thus imitating the greatest man of the royal house in whose interest the deception was practiced.

Naturally these schemes for the aggrandizement of the King of Prussia have been watched with anxiety by France. Had no such schemes been on foot, the selection of a German Prince as King of Spain would have created a storm of excitement in that country. History proves that it must have become a cause of quarrel. But when we remember the gradual though rapid progress of Prussia during the last few years, and the enthronement of one of its princes in the Danubian provinces, it is not surprising that France has been agitated. People speak of the candidature of LEOPOLD as being only a pretext for the war, and of the abrupt violence with which France has treated the subject. But we forget that as soon as the announcement of Prince LEOPOLD'S nomination was made, every one at once recognized the hand of BISMARCK, and spoke of the affair as an another instance of his success in getting the better of the French Emperor. For years now the world has been looking upon the contest between the Count and the Emperor as upon a game between two well matched players. It was a game of intrigue, doubtless, more or less unscrupulous on both sides, and the French appear to have been frightened as well as mortified by the uniform gains of the German. The game has at length ended in war. The French are sufficiently ambitious, and would rejoice in extending their boundary to the Rhine; but they seem to have become really alarmed for their own safety in view of the enhancement of the Prussian power and in anticipation of a close union betwixt it and Spain. In any just apprehension of the subject, then much of the responsibility for the war must rest upon Count BISMARCK, of whose intrigues for the aggrandizement of his royal master, it is the direct result. By the war the cause of freedom in Europe will, we trust, be advanced, but whether more effectually by the triumph of France or of Prussia, is a question not easily answered. A blessed result of its bloodshed and havoc would be the lesson of the superiority of popular government, in which dynastic intrigues are impossible.

PARTY NEEDS.

In the strongest Republican County in the United States, one of the party candidates in 1869 was not only beaten, but polled the smallest popular vote, the whole vote being divided between three candidates. In the same year, with a popular candidate for Governor at the head of the ticket, our majority of twelve thousand dwindled down to four. A change of two thousand votes more would have defeated the Republican party in the stronghold of Republicanism. Now there is not one Republican less in this county to-day, than in 1868. On the contrary, there are at least one thousand more. We are able to give, and will give 13,000 majority for Republican principles represented by strong and deserving candidates. Heretofore we have given to the public some of the reasons which induced the "bolt" of last year; and it may as well be understood now, that 5,000 Republicans of this county are done with the business of ratifying nominations *which were never made.*

A few things are needed to secure our party success even in Allegheny county. We want candidates for Congress who are known to be able, honest and efficient. We want candidates for the Senate and Assembly who will endeavor to restore something of the pristine purity and honor of the Legislature, and who will *represent* their constituency. We want no more political gamesters to trade upon public trusts, and play off the interests of Allegheny county for the interest of SIMON, DON CAMERON, or their own selfish advantage. We want a good deal of reformatory legislation, especially as respects the city and county officers. At the end of the next year, it will meet that the Sheriff of the county should receive a larger compensation than the President of the United States—that the Prothonotary should receive fees exceeding the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We want the Augean stable of the Commissioner's office cleaned.

Such a ticket, honest, able, popular, strong, the Reform Republican Convention has set in the field. It is an unassailable ticket, and its success will be the earnest of the reforms we need. The little "organ" grinder may continue to grind its daily grist of coarse personalities in language worthy of the Billingsgate of JOHN FALSTAFF, at once heavy and turgid, may bully and bluster and prevaricate amazingly and immensely. (How the world is given to lying!) But the "organ" grinder may as well call in its monkey, and Sir JOHN has a maxim about discretion and valor which is very safe for him and all like him.

The old hulk built in 1786, worm eaten and heavy with barnacles, may flounder along under a jury mast for a little while, but will be compelled to throw over a part of her cargo and a large part of her crew. Justice will have its way. Truth must prevail. Honesty and purity are entitled to "some weight" even in the opinion of the "organ."

KNOCKING OFF THE BARNACLES.

The decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the application for a mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to deposit the public moneys in his possession in the banks designated by Councils, that the interest thereon may accrue to the credit of the city, is a great triumph in the interest of reform, and a complete vindication of the course of the Commercial, as against the policy of permitting individuals or cliques to profit by the misuse of the public revenues. The mandamus of the Court will be issued forthwith, and served upon the Treasurer. If he still persists in his defiant course, he will do so at his peril, as an attachment for contempt will forthwith follow his refusal to obey the mandate of the Court. An appeal to the Supreme Court, in this case, will not, we are advised, act as a *supersedeas*, so that Mr. COCHRAN will have to obey the order immediately. That the judgment is in accordance with right and equity, as well as in harmony with the law and the sentiments of the people, we cannot for a moment doubt. It is due to JOHN BARTON, Esq., the member of Council who introduced the ordinance, the legality of which was so boldly questioned, to say that his view of the law has been fully sustained by the Court. It is to be hoped that Mr. COCHRAN, as well as those in and out of Councils, who have aided and encouraged him in his course, will see the wisdom and propriety of giving up their hopeless contest against the people, and yielding a willing obedience to the popular will. We direct special attention to that part of the decision which declares that the Treasurer is both morally and legally responsible for every dollar received by him in the way of interest, bonus or compensation for the use of the public funds. This is significant, and ought to assist those who have been so pertinacious in holding on to the "unexpended balance," in making up their minds to relinquish their grasp.

TAKEN all in all, no man in Congress has fought a better fight than General SCHENCK, of Ohio. As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means he has occupied a most difficult and an extremely laborious position, in which he has acquitted himself with most decided credit. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, deserves to be mentioned in the same connection, and with equal praise, for the persistent fidelity with which, as Chairman on Appropriations, he guarded the public treasury. Fewmen are regarded with a higher degree of confidence than Mr. DAWES. He possesses few striking qualities, but solid sense, large acquaintance with public affairs, and inflexible honesty—all of which qualities the country has had the benefit of at the recent session.

WE get the following from a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and presume it is authoritative, except as to the sum named: "Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, has been recommended for a foreign mission by Senator Cameron and Judge Scofield. He is desirous of going abroad, and the President to-day stated that he would appoint him to some position. The Consulate at Honolulu is worth, with its contingent fees, over forty thousand dollars per annum, has been offered by the President. It is now filled by Mr. Adamson, of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, whose confirmation was successfully resisted all the winter."

THE *Tribune* says that out of one hundred and sixteen members who voted to continue the income tax, sixty, or more than one-half, represented districts which, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1869, did not pay one-half as much income tax as did the Eighth District in the city of New York alone. This district, which was allowed but one voice to protest against this burden, paid an income tax last year of $2,-457,822, while the districts whose sixty representatives cried out for more tax paid only about $1,000,000 into the Treasury from the same source.

ONE George Burns, of Findley township, is ambitious of being taken notice of by us. Mr. Burns must excuse us. We really cannot honor him. We never stop to skin a *rabbit* when there are several *bucks* in the field. We give the same notice to one or two other very light weights.

IT is now reported that the whole of the Upton's cargo has safely reached the Cuban patriots, who, their friends say, are constantly making headway. This appears likely, for certainly the Spaniards are not.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

By the new army bill the salary of the General-in-Chief has been fixed at $13,500, but allowances in the objectionable form of commutation of rations, fuel, etc., increase it to the respectable sum of $17,500. The Lieutenant General will receive $11,000 only, and the national police duty is to be performed by 30,000 men.

A correspondent describes Pioche City, Utah, as containing about 1,000 miners. The mines in the vicinity, principally silver, are to some extent under the management of San Francisco capitalists. Water is so scarce that miners pay for it ten cents per gallon. As yet there is no revenue tax on this liquid. There is but one spring in Pioche, and that dries up every summer. The trade of the town is said to be largely in the hands of the Jews. Only one person has been shot, so far; the disputants about "jumped" claims, &c., being usually content to make demonstrations with blank cartridges from rifle guns. Mormon settlements in the vicinity supply vegetables and meat. There seems, however, to be no love lost between the Gentiles and the Mormons, and the latter are described as not more distinguishable by homespun garments than by "leaden eyes, buttermilk mustache, and faded sorrel hair."

Chicago hasset its heart on having a population of 300,000, but the *Tribune* gives warning that unless the census takers do better the experiment will not be realized. Census takers should take the hint and go to marking up without further admonition.

The next annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held at Troy on the 17th of August and several days following. The usual local festivities will be extended. The usual railroad facilities will probably also be afforded, though the committee as yet make no definite announcement of the fact.

A London letter says: We have a Lothair perfume; a new ship to be named Lothair; and we shall soon have Lothair terraces and Lothair villas. I chanced one morning upon a group of Roman Catholic ladies deep in the second volume, and the bitterest part of the satirical sketch of the Poplish plot against Lothair, when he was recovering from his chassepot shot at Mentana. Their mingled vexation and amusement was very droll.

A sun-struck pig is the latest curiosity of a zoological kind. An ingenious farmer in Minnesota had a porker afflicted in that way a short time ago, and restored him to health and happiness by splitting the skin on the top of his head and filling the gash with salt. Here is a suggestion for the surgeons.

The baby of a Russian married couple died lately in a village near St. Petersburg, and the body disappeared. The parents thought the Domovoi, or Spirit of the House, had taken it, but the authorities fixed the robbery upon a well-known thief named Vassili. The fellow, under advice of a wizard, had fried the baby in order to make a talismanic candle from its fat. He believed that with such a candle he might steal without fear of discovery, and have a career of unbroken prosperity before him.

It is thought that New Jersey will show a greater percentage of increase since the last census than other of the original thirteen States. Most of this increase, however, is really the growth of New York and Philadelphia, the surplus population of these cities overflowing into Jersey as into one of their own proper suburbs. Indeed, the whole of Northern New Jersey seems destined, eventually to become a sort of continuous suburb between the two greatest cities of the country.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen were ascending the Catskill Mountains recently, when one of the trunks belonging to a young lady in the party fell off the coach and was broken open, all the contents being scattered into the road. In gathering them together, which she calmly did, she was assisted by a gentleman to whom she had only been introduced that day. He was struck by her good nature and sweet disposition, displayed under the trying circumstances, that he fell in love with her. At the end of the next stage-station he met that the Sheriff of the county should receive a larger compensation than the President of the United States—that the Prothonotary should receive fees exceeding the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We want the Augean stable of the Commissioner's office cleaned.

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PERSONAL.

Ex Commissioner Wells is about to go to Europe, "with a few friends," we are told, "and in September in the latter part of September will begin his work on the tax-levies of the Empire State."

M. Thiers, in the French Chamber on the 30th ult., referred to Prussia as follows: "Formerly Prussia had 19,000,000 men at her disposal. How many has she to-day, with the treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, binding on the southern States? She has over 40,000,000. Do not deny the changes caused by the events of 1866. Prussia, a federal Germany, organized for peace, all powerful for defense, powerless for attack, you have a formidable military power. At its head is a superior man, who is peaceable to-day, and not disposed to disturb the world, but he has 40,000,000 men at his command."

The editor of the *Freeman's Journal* (N. Y.) announces that he intends a subscription on behalf of the Holy Father, personally, in token of thanksgiving to God, for the definition. The contributions a few days ago amounted to $27,000, and these come from various parts of the country. Among the contributors are several professors of St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Of Senators, a Washington letter writer says: Mr. Cameron, in time, is the oldest of the Conscript Fathers, being in his sixty-eighth year. Davis and McVickers are each sixty-nine. Governor Buckingham is sixty-six, and Mr. Hamlin is seventy-two. Vermont has always seen sixty summers and winters, and his wise face and long head wears them lightly. Brownlow of Tennessee is sixty-five and looks so. Vice President Colfax is sixty-five and looks so. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, at the same age and looks "like thunder," as the "b'hoys" would have it. Sumner, Drake, Thurman, and Patterson are each fifty-nine, and all but Drake show their age. Wilson stands alone at fifty-eight, while Pratt, Trumbull, and Chandler are each fifty-seven. Tipton is one of fifty-six, but in the descending scale, the next year gives Governor Morrill of Maine, Anthony, Hamley, and Nye, four of the handsomest men in the Senate. Howe, Pomeroy, Cattell, and Howell are all at fifty-four. Morgan, Ferry, and Spencer each fifty-three, while the Virginia Senators and Mr. Ramsey of the same age and that fifty-two. Fenton is set down at fifty-one, but looks older. Saulsbury, Thayer, and Harlan are at fifty, and Casserly, one of fifty-six. Mr. Gilbert of Florida and Hamilton both fall to enter their ages. They can't help looking "like sixty" or more.

Catholics are excited over the conversion, in St. Petersburg, to the Orthodox Greek Church of an American lady, Father Hecker, late a once Professor of Theology in the College at Baltimore. Before leaving this country he protested, in the most solemn manner, against Mr. Connell and the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Upon his arrival in Russia he applied for admission into the pale of the Greek Church, was regularly ordained, and will soon found a convent-garden in New York. He recently celebrated mass in the Ecclesiastical Academy before an assemblage of the most distinguished Russian nobles.

James R. Hubbell, of Delaware county, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Eighth District of Ohio. Mr. Hubbell was formerly a Republican, and as such was elected to the Ohio Legislature and subsequently to Congress, where he earned the sobriquet of the "Artful Dodger." When President Johnson's treachery to the great party which elevated him to power became evident, Mr. Hubbell joined the bread-and-butter brigade under A. J., and thereafter naturally swung around the circle into the Democratic party. The District usually gives from 6000 to 8000 Republican majority ordinarily, and will probably elect the ambitious Hubbell to stay at home.

Frederick L. Frelinghuysen, the new Minister at the Court of St. James, comes from a line of statesmen, his uncle and foster father, Theodore Frelinghuysen, having been Attorney General of New Jersey, a Presidential elector, a Senator in Congress, and the Whig candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay. The father of Theodore, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the Continental Congress, a Captain of artillery in the army of the revolution, and a Senator in Congress from 1793 to 1796, when he resigned on account of domestic bereavements.

John G. Nicolay, Esq., formerly Private Secretary of President Lincoln, and more recently Consul at Paris, has accepted the position of managing editor of the Chicago *Republican*, Mr. Nicolay is a gentleman of culture and a graceful and vigorous writer, whose services that sterling Republican journal has been fortunate in securing. Illinois is his old home, and he is thoroughly versed in the politics of that State and of the West.

Miss Bradurst, of New York, was married in Berlin, Prussia, to Gerald Talbot, an English Lieutenant in the King's Dragoons; first by the civil law, secondly by the Church of England service, and thirdly and finally, in church, under Prussian law.

Mr. W. H. Morrell, late of the *Albion* newspaper, has sailed for England as an agent in behalf of the friends of Canadian independence, to sound the Home Government on the subject. It is known that the Canadian authorities have already sent the Hon. A. Campbell to England to urge the British Government to send more troops to Canada and to spend more money in the Dominion if there is any earnest desire to retain the colonies.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, has returned from Texas, where he was engaged as counsel in an important railroad case in which there was an enormous sum of money involved. Judge Black received for his fee $1,000 per diem for every day he was absent from home, and was gone one month.

Philip Reitzell Forney, a son of the Hon. John W. Forney, died at New Orleans on the 14th inst., from lock-jaw, caused by an accident in having his leg crushed by a street car on the 7th inst. He was in the twenty-ninth year of his age, and was a captain in the army during the war, and served with distinction.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Warren county, after a severe fight, nominated their ticket for the October election, as follows: President Judge—R. Brown. Sheriff—S. V. Davis. Prothonotary—Prinets Cates. Treasurer—J. H. Houghwout. Auditors—Isaac W. Williams. Coroner—Jefferson McKinney. Jury Commissioner—Charles Chase. E. W. Eldred, L. L. Lowry and G. W. Parmalee were appointed Congressional conferees, and left without instructions. B. F. Morris, Charles Densmore and J. A. Neill were appointed conferees to the judicial convention, with instructions to support R. Brown. Through some hitch in the machinery no candidate for Assembly was nominated.

Following is the Republican ticket in Jefferson county: Assembly—James Ellis, J. Irvin Steel, Francis McKeon. Sheriff—Charles D. Kaler. County Commissioner—Patrick Dormer. Director of Poor—Jacob Hiner, Sr. Jury Commissioner—Samuel Gumpert. Auditor—William Fry.

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Benjamin Strong, of Huron county, recently attempted to correct a fractious young horse by striking the animal on the head with a rifle. One of the iron points entered the heart of the horse, and Mr. Strong has the loss of a hundred and fifty dollar colt.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, United States, to be held in Cleveland on the 20th of July, have been informed that the Commander-in-Chief of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, Assistant General Timothy Lubey, and Inspector General F. A. Starring will be in attendance.

Lucian Stokes died of old age at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Hiram Bently, in Ravenna, on Sabbath last, in his 103d year. Mr. Stokes was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 13, 1768. After the loss of his first wife he removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where he lived till seventy-two years ago, when he removed to Ravenna, where he has since resided. A little over one year ago he buried his wife. Six children, four sons and two daughters, survive him.

On Wednesday evening Jasper Crum, a young man living between Niles and Mineral Ridge, attempted to load a gun. He had been snapping caps with it, and it is supposed some of the explosive substance from them still remained in the tube. He put down the charge of powder, and proceeded to ram down a ball, holding back the hammer with his foot to allow the air to escape from the tube. When the ball had been forced about half its way down, his foot slipped from the hammer, which struck the tube with such force as to ignite the remaining powder, and the piece exploded. The ramrod entered his chin, knocked out a portion of his lower jaw, passed through the roof of the upper jaw into the brain, ran round the skull on the inside, and stopped on reaching the top of the head. His father, with the help of another person, drew the ramrod out, shattered to splinters. The unfortunate young man lived only half hour.

A sad accident occurred at Uhrichville on last Wednesday. A little boy, seven years old, the son of Peter Russell, was playing about Mr. Williams' store, as he is quite familiar with the children in that neighborhood. Finally, at a time when no one else was in the shop, he fell into the vat, in which was lime and water for some little time, and succeeded in getting out. Just at that time Mr. Williams came into the shop, and hearing his screams went to him, finding him in such a condition. He at once took him to his home and every care was taken, but he died in about an hour. He was perfectly conscious all the time, and conversed with his mother, although his flesh was completely scalded and his eyesight destroyed.

Forty years ago there were but two Methodist churches in Cincinnati; now the number is twenty-three.

A girl near Dayton recently won a bonnet by riding her pony a mile twice out of three times in a wrestling match.

A little daughter of Mr. Henry Phillips, living near Jacktown, Licking county, had both of her legs cut off by a mowing machine, a few days since. She died in half an hour.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Missouri *Republican* strongly maintains the existence of an open polar sea. We quote a characteristic paragraph: Midshipman Griffin, commanding the Gossamer, in search of Sir John Franklin, saw in Bellin's Bay a huge iceberg, tearing its way through the heavy surface ice with the noise of a thousand cannons, passing, as he graphically described it, "like a shot." This berg was going to the north. To understand this phenomena of a field of dense surface ice, eighty feet thick, going south, and an immense mountain of ice rushing north, can only be explained on the theory of an under and counter current. The ice, some of fifty-six feet under the surface and plunging down to the lower and swifter current, was constantly forced along against all obstacles. This warm current river found in the soundings of the polar regions, and which for ages has carried forward along spatulas

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16.

he stock market to-day was firm and strong, ks having advanced from ½ to 2 per cent, s indicates that the market yesterday had ched its limit of depression, and that the es will again approximate toward their for- r condition, the present advance being in the of exciting war news. The gold market been firm and steady throughout the day, aving advanced but ¼ from its opening s having ranged from ½ to ⅝ per cent. e transactions opened firm and steady, n an advance of ⅝ to ¾ on yesterday's ing quotations, with medium demands. 12:30 P. M., they were strong, with an ad- cing tendency; and from that time to ey held by the leading operators at 109¾ for London, and 109¼ short sight are not cially active. The shipments of specie erday included about $500,000 in American coin. The remainder of the $700,000 was in gold coin and gold silver. A rumor called to-day that the Prussian Minister at shington is looking for peace terms at the German steamship lines out of New k that carry the United States mails, e no law authorizing the Interference of Government and the adjournment of Con- ho close at hand for any new authori- the President to be voted by the body. ides, the events of war in the French mail of steamers would be as much exposed as Hamburg and Bremen lines."

The New York *Herald*, of Friday, says: The k market was dull and heavier in earlier lings, and prices on a light business grade- fell off as the gold market strengthened. stock brokers were inclined to make mer- ver the excitement of the gold brokers in supplying sparingly, and as the gold dul the Long Room shifted the price of gold y proclaimed peace or war in rival cheers, or in the day, when gold ran up to 114⅝ grew more serious, and found their own ys was being sacrificed by a sharp decline stocks, which were thrown overboard at stake when threatened a panic, and don't would have led to something of that racter had not the telegraphic wires car- denly changed the course of the gold mar-

To a philosopher Wall street is just as in- esting as any place in the world. Its inven- cies are its most curious features. A few s ago the "bulls" labored night and main isconnect gold and stocks. They were ex- ingly annoyed every time the gold mar- declined. They wished gold to go rather n go down. To-day there was a "bull" he stock market when it didn't wish gold to n. Indeed, the situation has so changed that the "bears" in gold are the "bulls" stocks, and the "bulls" in stocks are the ars" in gold. The two markets are now ing in government bonds, which go down old goes up, whereas the movements were ostly the reverse only a few days ago.

In regard to the registered Virginia bonds, *World* remarks that it is tolerably certain that a party has been formed to buy them up as a lever while the coupon bonds. To re- l to this matter the following is an extract the letter of a prominent gentleman in mond, dated July 13: which was embodied e bill for funding, in which was embodied ew exclusion feature, came up at too late a od of the session to receive the proper con- ation. To that special feature I think re will be no objection, and that as the islature meets in October, the thing will be e.

o one is better qualified to judge than the or of the above. It is plain that the delay he passage of the law was a portion of the ramme to enable the parties to buy the ds cheap. The wheat crop in Virginia is ssibly heavy, and the tobacco and other e promise well. The condition of the State vorable to the resumption of payment of interest in full.

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ne and Wood street, quote United States rities in New York to-day as follows:

1867	5(a6
6s, 1881	113½
5-20s, 1865	109½
5-20s, 1865	109½
5-20s, 1865	109½
January and July, 1865	109½
January and July, 1865	109½
January and July, 1865	109½
10-40s	107½
rency 6s	116½

The following table, made up from dis- ches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ges, Apollo building, Allegheny, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, at the various sessions of the New York k Exchange during the day:

July 16, 1870.	10:30, A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Central	105¾	106¼	106½	106⅜	106⅛	
ertip	91	91¼	91½	91⅜	91⅝	
	222½	222¾	223	223	223	
lem	98¾	98⅝	98⅜	98¼	99	
gan Cent'l		115	115	115	115	
shore	99	99	99¼	99½	99¼	
ois Central	105	105	105	105	105	
e & Pitts	106⅝	106⅞	107	107	107	
Western	82¾	83¼	83¾	83¾	83¾	
preferred	87	87	87¼	87¼	87¼	
Island	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
	62¾	63	63	63	63	
preferred	79	79	79	79	79	
	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	
Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	
and Miss	34¼	34¼	34½	34¾	34¾	
fic Mail	39¾	39¾	40¼	41¾	41½	
ms Express	67	67½	67½	67½	67½	
Fargo	15	15¾		15¾		
ress	45	45		45		
	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	

comparison between yesterday's and to- 's closing quotations shows the following nges:

	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	Dec.
Central	105⅝	106¼	⅝	
ertip	91	91¼	¼	
	222¼	223	¾	
lem	98¾	98⅝		⅛
gan Cent'l		115		
shore	99	99¼	¼	
ois Central	105	105		
e & Pitts	106⅝	107	⅜	
Western	82¾	83¼	½	
preferred	87	87¼	¼	
Island	114¾	114¾		
	62¾	63	¼	
preferred	79	79		
	78¾	78¾		
Wayne	94	94		
and Miss	34¼	34½	¼	
fic Mail	39¾	40¼	½	
ms Express	67	67½	½	
Fargo	15	15¾		
ress	45	45		
	116¾	116¾	⅛	

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth nue (Apollo Building), dealer in United es Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, road, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ks. Being represented at the New York k Board every day while in session, he ances and sells on commission any stocks the regular lists on the same terms as the e York brokers. Governmental, Gold and lway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1870.

EMARKS.—The market at present remains a very unsettled state. The exciting news m Europe will no doubt exercise considera- influence on trade generally, and importet criptions particularly. Under existing cir- mstances, correct figures are difficult to ob- n. What may be reliable at the close of the 's operations, may be wide from the mark the opening next day. Gold has already the effects of the position of affairs. Prices e materially advanced, and are still going

Breadstuffs and grain will follow the wake of gold, and higher es may be naturally expected. Specula- s will be the rule, not the exception. Hold- are firm and not anxious to dispose of their ks. The mills and the leading houses are ll supplied, and will no doubt do a large ness during the week. The receipts since were light, 382 barrels only were re- ved. Grocers—The firmness we have pre- ously noticed continues, with an increasing and more particularly for sugars. Houses e have a good stock of the sweets on hand make a good thing of their purchases. ee was firm. Bacon and provisions—The rket was firm with a regular business doing he rates that were current for some time. stock on hand is not a large one. he following are the wholesale prices unless erwise noted:

SUGARS—The market has undergone no quota- change since our last. Dealers are well pplied, and sales are quiet at the following: Soda ash, refined, in round lots 5½ @ cent., ller commun 4½ @ 5c. Potash 15c; Pearls 9½@9¾ @ ₱.

STYLES—The receipts are increasing. Since last 132 bbls were received. We are noted s at $6@6½ bbl.

LARDOIL—We have nothing new to note, all sales of standard brands at 2½@2½ @ ₱ gal.

EARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼@5½ @ ₱; 5½@c No. 3; 6¼c oatmeal A and 6¾ barrel ₱ 196; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BEER—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@ 40c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is steady but not very active. The receipts keep pace with the wants of the home market. Sales reported at 16@17c; sales from roll for family use at 19@20c ₱ lb. Receipts 45 packages.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½@; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

FEED—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ₱ cwt; shorts, $1 05; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 60 ₱ cwt.

COFFEE—The market was weak, but the prices are no lower. The nominal rates are 21 @ 23c for round lots.

SALERATUS—Church Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SOAP—Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

RYE FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; sales in bbls at $6 50; in sacks $5 25 ₱ bbl.

CANNED MARKET—The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

FISH—The market was steady but not very active. The present rates are: Mackerel—No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half barrels additional. Salmon—Kitts at 1 $8; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl; White fish $6 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ quintal.

WHISKY—We have no changes to note in this article. The market is quiet, firm and unchanged, with a moderately active trade. The following are the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and highwines $1 25 ₱ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $1 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $1 50; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was hardly so firm under the influence of large receipts. Prices range from 22@23c ₱ dozen.

GRAIN—The market was more active, with an improved feeling in regard to certain descriptions. Wheat was wanted at fair prices. The mills are purchasing at the following figures: Red winter, $1 20@1 26 per bushel; white, $1 30@1 40. The tendency is evidently upward. The receipts were 740 sacks. Oats—market steady, with a good local demand; sales were reported at 51@52c on wharf and from track, the usual advance being obtained from store. Receipts 788 sacks. Corn is quiet but no lower; market dull; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions; shelled nominal at 83@87c; ear not quoted. Rye—the receipts were 227 sacks. The market was quiet; prices uncertain, ranging from 80 to 90c—a big margin. Barley—The market was inactive; prices uncertain, new southern being held at $1 10 per bushel.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 15 in bulk. Timothy and clover were dull. Buck wheat is quoted at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bush.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. The current rates for No. 1 extra were $1 25@1 25; No. 2 No. 1 00.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 4½@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@ 8c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was very firm and prices have materially advanced on all descriptions from 10@25c per barrel. Fancy brands are quoted at $6 75@7 25; other brands $6 25@6 50; choice family $5 75@6 00; fair to good $5 50@5 75; low grades, ranging from $4 00 to $4 25. Weather warm.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

Seller.	bbls.	Buyer.	bbls.
A B Mills	80	Valley R'way & Mfg	
Lockhart, Frew & Co	280	Peerless Oil Works	146
Excelsior Oil Co	148	A Barclay	147
J L Gardner	150	J Gallagher	411
Lisk, Patrick & Lyon	96		
Waring & King	97	Total	2981

Crude Oil Arrived per A. V. R. R.

Bartle 80 bbls crude oil to A B Mills; Lockhart & Frew 280 do do to Lockhart & Frew; Gardner, 150 do do to Excelsior Oil Works; J R Barcour, 276 do do to E Logue; Brown 0 8 Gardner, 250 do do to Lisk, P & L; G S Goodrick, 96 do do to Waring & King; G W Young, 398 do do to Waring & King; Duncan 148 do do to Peerless Oil Works; D C Herbst, 442 do do to F A Bates; L B & C, 150 do do to J Gallagher.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 778 bbls refined to Wharton, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 561 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 103 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 102 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

J M Rotter, 257 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for day..... 8,566 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped—West.

Parker & Lansing, 305 bbls crude to Fairview Oil Works.

Total Shipments Crude..... 305 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

General Review.

The following comprises the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules arriving at the East Liberty stock yards during the week ending Saturday, July 16, 1870:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	173	Horses	17
Hogs	275	Sheep	115
Mules	1		
Total	581		

From the above it will be seen that the arrivals of cattle were unusually large during the entire week. The consequence was the market dragged rather slowly, and closed about $@$c lower than the opening. The supply of grass-fed cattle is abundant and rather a drag on the market. Extra and prime cattle found a ready sale. Prime shipping cattle sold at $5 85@c—extra at $6 00@c—and the latter brought 9c. Stock cattle sold at 4@6c, as to quality and condition.

Whether the war in Europe will have an effect on live stock however it may effect other stocks) remains to be seen. Thus far the amount and quality of animals arriving have increased, while the prices have ruled low and declined. This, however, may prove to be only a temporary state of affairs. It would seem almost impossible for two great powers like France and Prussia to war for a continuous month other without producing a greater or less effect upon the trade and commerce of the country.

Notwithstanding the heavy run of stock, the yards were almost barren, if we except a train of hogs which reached there in the afternoon. Heavy purchases were made for the Eastern market and forwarded from this city. Shippers purchased liberally, but there were few farmers in search of stockers, they being either too busy with the harvest or perhaps due to wait for lower figures.

The weather was favorable for bringing stock to market, particularly when it has to be driven any distance to the yard or to or for shipment. Sheep, in particular, suffer from the heat when closely packed in the cars.

On the whole, there was a very quiet business transacted, as the sales reported below of the week made since Wednesday will demonstrate.

Cattle.

The following may be given as the average rates of cattle from extra 1,200@1,500 steers to 800@1,000 stock steers:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 25@5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 $7 50@8 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6 50@7 00; bulls, stags and oxen, $3 00 to 4 50; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $5 00@5 50.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Millat	28	30,633	$7 85
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	20	18,840	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Rider & Co	21	19,320	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Baker	25	19,350	7 10
Holmes, L & G.	Bell	23	21,420	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	S Knox	32	30,480	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Kirby	31	29,760	*5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Hunco	31	30,690	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hall	19	18,240	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	19	19,430	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Kirby	24	23,040	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Karns	23	23,460	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gillette & Co	23	23,460	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Knox	2	2,160	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	Taylor	24	24,000	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	Boggs	2	1,940	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ilgus	2	1,760	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Low	23	18,180	6 90
Holmes, L & G.	Rothe	17	16,150	6 90
Hedges & T.	J Rothe	17	17,850	7 00
Hedges & T.	Joseph Rothe	20	19,800	7 00
Hedges & T.	Peter Kiemans	18	18,360	7 00
Hedges & T.	Wm Rothe	18	18,720	7 00
Hedges & T.	John McArdle	17	18,700	7 12
Hedges & T.	John Smith	15	15,450	7 00
Hedges & T.	John Smith	15	21,300	7 87
Hedges & T.	Jacob Lantz	15	16,050	6 40
Hedges & T.	J W Wallace	4	3,960	6 00
Hedges & T.	J W Wallace	4	3,960	6 00
Hedges & T.	J W Wallace	19	18,810	7 00
Hedges & T.	John Frazer	19	18,240	6 85
Hedges & T.	John Frazer	2	2,470	7 00
Hedges & T.	Samuel Miller	15	15,450	7 00
Hedges & T.	Kauffman	32	27,520	6 00
Hedges & T.	Bala & Co	32	32,000	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	J McArdle	20	21,100	7 25
Hazlewood & B.	M & S Moses	20	21,100	7 25
Hazlewood & B.	A Wallace	4	3,440	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	W Hinds	2	1,940	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	W Hinds	6	5,940	6 50
Hazlewood & B.	Mossman	20	19,800	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	B Tuch	20	18,770	7 75
Hazlewood & B.	J N Shoemaker	1	1,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	R Black	4	3,960	6 50
Hazlewood & B.	Bialy	4	3,960	6 50
Hazlewood & B.	W Duffy	18	20,020	7 25
Hazlewood & B.	A McGinley	17	18,020	7 25
Hazlewood & B.	H H Landis	2	1,910	6 50
Hazlewood & B.	Mossman	20	19,800	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	G Mossman	22	1,999	6 50
Hazlewood & B.	Yeo	20	19,800	7 00

Hogs.

G. Imhoff, weighmaster, will show the number of hogs weighed during the week ending July 16, 1870:

Saturday, (P. M.)	610	Thursday	1,173
Monday	2,527	Friday	477
Tuesday	1,467	Saturday, (A. M.)	36
Wednesday	773		
Total			6,431

It will be seen that the run of hogs was heavy, much more so than the previous week. The following figures indicate the state of the market. A good portion of the sales were made on Eastern account:

Extra Philadelphia, $9 52@9 60 good to prime, Philadelphia, $9 25@9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs $9 25@9 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 90; light Stock hogs, 80 to 100, $7@7 00.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
H L & Co	Walton	36	7,720	9 00
H L & Co	Vestler & R	91	20,020	9 00
H L & Co	Vestler & B	355	79,170	9 00
H L & Co	Vester & B	84	18,480	9 00
H L & Co	Watson	104	22,750	9 30
H L & Co	Vestler & B	99	21,780	9 00
H L & Co	G Clark	18	4,320	9 20
H L & Co	Vestler & B	87	19,500	9 00
H L & Co	A Watson	18	4,410	9 25
H L & Co	A Watson	18	4,410	9 25
H L & Co	E Smith	36	7,955	9 00
H L & Co	Silverman & P	153	34,560	9 00
H L & Co	Seventheller	338	90,410	9 45
H L & Co	Seventheller	338	90,410	9 45
H L & Co	Seventheller	90	22,780	9 45
H L & Co	Rey & Hale	127	31,750	9 40
H L & Co	Vestler & B	52	8,850	9 05
H L & Co	Vestler & B	120	27,600	9 00
H L & Co	Vestler & B	78	20,700	9 45
H L & Co	Hoey	1	490	9 00
Hedges & Taylor Imhoff & Co		93	22,950	9 42½
Hedges & T. for D Smith		54	11,610	9 00

Weighmaster Howland returns the following as the number of sheep weighed by him during the week ending Saturday, July 16:

Monday	1,046	Tuesday	6,993
Wednesday	8,572	Thursday	3,417
Friday	893	Saturday	107
Total			20,980

Sheep.

The run of sheep was heavy for the season, and the market was slow and dull, with prices looking downward and the prospects anything but bright for the incoming week. The following were the ruling rates:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00@5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25@4 75; do do to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 75@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; coarse and inferior grades, $2 00@2 50 ₱ head.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	238	14,840	$3 00
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	233	14,940	3 00
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	490	27,430	4 57½
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	240	14,400	3 00
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	286	24,310	4 30
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & P	240	14,400	3 00
Hedges & T.	Auil & Myers	134	P. head	$1 00
Hedges & T.	Eli H. Davis	160	12,800	4 00
Hedges & T.	Eli H. Davis	366	12,640	4 55
Hedges & T.	Joseph Pearce	180	12,600	4 00
Hedges & T.	Hill & Pearce	317	18,940	4 62½
Hedges & T.	Jacob Lantz	405	25,560	4 00
Hedges & T.	Hill & Pearce	231	17,090	4 25
H L & Co	E. H. Davis	273	20,750	4 75
H L & Co	E H Davis	173	14,750	5 15
H L & Co	J J Taylor	183	13,180	3 85
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	218	15,210	5 25
H L & Co	J Mossman	70	5,390	4 62
H L & Co	Pearce	100	7,900	4 75
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & E	170	12,750	4 60
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	421	31,790	5 50
H L & Co	Peacock	100	7,900	4 75
H L & Co	Davis	256	17,950	4 12
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	240	16,030	4 40
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	228	17,080	4 40
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	256	17,760	4 60
H L & Co	Lantz	391	29,100	4 55
H L & Co	E Davis	181	14,180	4 75
H L & Co	Hill	337	17,120	4 87
H L & Co	Pidcock & E	167	8,240	4 00
Hedges & T.	J Pearce	100	7,900	4 75
Hazlewood & E. S.	Patterson	115	8,430	4 60

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 16.—Wool—Supplies of new wool are coming in more freely, and the stock is beginning to accumulate. A greater proportion than usual of this year's clip is being held in the West, and above the rates current on the seaboard. There has been more demand from the manufacturers, and prices are well maintained. Combing wools are more sought after, while regardless is offered at $1 on lower road; Oil City delivery nominally $1 35@1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 16.—Market quiet at $1 15@1 20.

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—The market is quiet and dull; on upper creek nominally $1 85@3 00. Scarcely anything doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 16—Market weak; offers from 1 to 4,000 bbls at $1 05, without buyers.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Refined, July, 26; August, 26¼c; September, 26¼c; September and December, 27c, asked. Crude, 19@19¼c. Markets very weak.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Market very weak; July, 26c; August, 26½; September 22½; September and December, 27c asked. Crude 19@ 19½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—Market weaker and declining; sales 10,000 bbls upper creek at from $8 75 to $9 25; sales 6,000 bbls lower creek at $5 @$6 25.

NEW YORK, July 16, 2:30 P. M.—No Sales; market weak and nominal; crude 14c. Refined—26c asked. Philadelphia 25½@26c.

NEW YORK, July 16, 3 P. M.—8. O.; last half July, has sold at 26 9 ₱ bbl, with return of pkgs. Sold in 8 S. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ quintal.

WHISKY—We have no changes to note in this article. The market is quiet, firm and unchanged, with a moderately active trade. The following are the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and highwines $1 25 ₱ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

BROOMS—The market is well supplies. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $1 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $1 50; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was hardly so firm under the influence of large receipts. Prices range from 22@23c ₱ dozen.

GRAIN—The market was more active, with an improved feeling in regard to certain descriptions. Wheat was wanted at fair prices. The mills are purchasing at the following figures: Red winter, $1 20@1 26 per bushel; white, $1 30@1 40. The tendency is evidently upward. The receipts were 740 sacks. Oats—market steady, with a good local demand; sales were reported at 51@52c on wharf and from track, the usual advance being obtained from store. Receipts 788 sacks. Corn is quiet but no lower; market dull; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions; shelled nominal at 83@87c; ear not quoted. Rye—the receipts were 227 sacks. The market was quiet; prices uncertain, ranging from 80 to 90c—a big margin. Barley—The market was inactive; prices uncertain, new southern being held at $1 10 per bushel.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 15 in bulk. Timothy and clover were dull. Buck wheat is quoted at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bush.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. The current rates for No. 1 extra were $1 25@1 25; No. 2 No. 1 00.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 4½@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@ 8c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was very firm and prices have materially advanced on all descriptions from 10@25c per barrel. Fancy brands are quoted at $6 75@7 25; other brands $6 25@6 50; choice family $5 75@6 00; fair to good $5 50@5 75; low grades, ranging from $4 00 to $4 25. Weather warm.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

Seller.	bbls.	Buyer.	bbls.
A B Mills	80	Valley R'way & Mfg	
Lockhart, Frew & Co	280	Peerless Oil Works	146
Excelsior Oil Co	148	A Barclay	147
J L Gardner	150	J Gallagher	411
Lisk, Patrick & Lyon	96		
Waring & King	97	Total	2981

Crude Oil Arrived per A. V. R. R.

Bartle 80 bbls crude oil to A B Mills; Lockhart & Frew 280 do do to Lockhart & Frew; Gardner, 150 do do to Excelsior Oil Works; J R Barcour, 276 do do to E Logue; Brown 0 8 Gardner, 250 do do to Lisk, P & L; G S Goodrick, 96 do do to Waring & King; G W Young, 398 do do to Waring & King; Duncan 148 do do to Peerless Oil Works; D C Herbst, 442 do do to F A Bates; L B & C, 150 do do to J Gallagher.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 778 bbls refined to Wharton, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 561 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 103 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J Speer & Co, 102 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

J M Rotter, 257 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for day..... 8,566 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped—West.

Parker & Lansing, 305 bbls crude to Fairview Oil Works.

Total Shipments Crude..... 305 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

General Review.

The following comprises the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules arriving at the East Liberty stock yards during the week ending Saturday, July 16, 1870:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	173	Horses	17
Hogs	275	Sheep	115
Mules	1		
Total	581		

From the above it will be seen that the arrivals of cattle were unusually large during the entire week. The consequence was the market dragged rather slowly, and closed about $@$c lower than the opening. The supply of grass-fed cattle is abundant and rather a drag on the market. Extra and prime cattle found a ready sale. Prime shipping cattle sold at $5 85@c—extra at $6 00@c—and the latter brought 9c. Stock cattle sold at 4@6c, as to quality and condition.

Whether the war in Europe will have an effect on live stock however it may effect other stocks) remains to be seen. Thus far the amount and quality of animals arriving have increased, while the prices have ruled low and declined. This, however, may prove to be only a temporary state of affairs. It would seem almost impossible for two great powers like France and Prussia to war for a continuous month other without producing a greater or less effect upon the trade and commerce of the country.

Notwithstanding the heavy run of stock, the yards were almost barren, if we except a train of hogs which reached there in the afternoon. Heavy purchases were made for the Eastern market and forwarded from this city. Shippers purchased liberally, but there were few farmers in search of stockers, they being either too busy with the harvest or perhaps due to wait for lower figures.

The weather was favorable for bringing stock to market, particularly when it has to be driven any distance to the yard or to or for shipment. Sheep, in particular, suffer from the heat when closely packed in the cars.

On the whole, there was a very quiet business transacted, as the sales reported below of the week made since Wednesday will demonstrate.

Cattle.

The following may be given as the average rates of cattle from extra 1,200@1,500 steers to 800@1,000 stock steers:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 25@5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 $7 50@8 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6 50@7 00; bulls, stags and oxen, $3 00 to 4 50; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $5 00@5 50.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Millat	28	30,633	$7 85
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	20	18,840	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Rider & Co	21	19,320	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Baker	25	19,350	7 10
Holmes, L & G.	Bell	23	21,420	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	S Knox	32	30,480	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Kirby	31	29,760	*5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Hunco	31	30,690	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hall	19	18,240	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Moses	19	19,430	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Kirby	24	23,040	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Karns	23	23,460	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gillette & Co	23	23,460	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Knox	2	2,160	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	Taylor	24	24,000	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	Boggs	2	1,940	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ilgus	2	1,760	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Low	23	18,180	6 90
Hedges & T.	J Rothe	17	16,150	6 90
Hedges & T.	J Rothe	17	17,850	7 00
Hedges & T.	Joseph Rothe	20	19,800	7 00
Hedges & T.	Peter Kiemans	18	18,360	7 00
Hedges & T.	Wm Rothe	18	18,720	7 00
Hedges & T.	John McArdle	17	18,700	7 12
Hedges & T.	John Smith	15	15,450	7 00
Hedges & T.	John Smith	15	21,300	7 87
Hedges & T.	Jacob Lantz	15	16,050	6 40
Hedges & T.	J W Wallace	4

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

La Creole—S. A. Clarke & Co.
The House at the Corner—240 Liberty street.
Adm'nistrator's Notice—Abr. E. Allinder.
Variety Goods—Thompson & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Residence for Sale—Shutterly & Murphy.
Fancy Goods—Thompson & Co.
Meeting—Republican Ex-Committee.
Variety Store—Thompson & Co.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Fruit Wax—Thompson & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Fly Brushes—Thompson & Co.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Matches—240 Liberty street.
Storeroom and Dwelling for Rent—J. G. Rodgers.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Teas and Cheese—T. C. Jenkins.
Cream Candies and Taffies—Geo. Beaven.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
Summer Resort—F. A. Gibbon.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Drugs—McClarran & McKennan.
Executor's Notice—John Taggart.
Smith's American Organs—John Zweidinger.
Trotting Match—Oil City Park.
Clothing—Gray & Logan.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crisis in the Greek Ministry.

The Dauntless Heard From—Help to the Sufferers by the Late Conflagration at Constantinople—Ecumenical Council, &c., &c.

The Dauntless Heard From.

A yacht, showing blue lights, and supposed to be the Dauntless, was passed on the eighth instant, in latitude 49, longitude 18, by the Devereva, which has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

Help for the Sufferers by the Late Conflagration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16—The Viceroy of Egypt has given forty thousand Turkish pounds to the sufferers by the late conflagration.

Infallibility.

PARIS, July 16—The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma on Sunday, the 24th instant. Leaves of absence for three months will then be granted to the fathers desiring it, and those who choose to leave questions undisposed of.

Lebeuf.

The commanding General, Lebeuf, exchanges his war portfolio for a command in the field.

A New Weapon.

France will oppose the Prussian's rifled cannon with a revolving gun, discharging forty balls per minute, and, perhaps, Lyman's American guns.

Bridging the Rhine.

It is said that the French forces are building a bridge over the Rhine, near Kehl.

Not Communicated to the Chambers.

La Liberte says: Benedetti's dispatch was not communicated to the Chambers yesterday because it contained, besides matters from Count Bismarck, projects looking to certain alliances with France, and which may be realized to-morrow.

Proposal to Confer Royal Attributes on Serrano.

MADRID, July 17.—A proposal is under discussion here to confer for three years royal attributes on Regent Serrano. General Prim will go to Vichy.

Ecumenical Council.

ROME, July 17.—In the Ecumenical Council last week a protest was read by the presiding father against the calumnies of the public press, and unanimously approved by the Bishops. The fourth public congregation will be held to-day. The sessions of the Council will not be suspended after the promulgation of the dogma, but many Bishops will be permitted to return home. Cardinals Rauscher, Schwartzenburg, Methlen, and the Archbishops of Paris and Lyons, voted against infallibility. Twenty-five French Bishops voted against the dogma, ten conditionally.

The American Squadron at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, July 15.—The American squadron off Flessing's bed joined by the English channel fleet.

Ship on Fire.

HAVRE, July 16.—The Balthazer, arrived from Montevideo, reports a conflagration on the 26th of May a black vessel, about 1,000 tons, on fire from stem to stern. She had a cargo, apparently of petroleum.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The steamship Idaho, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 16.—The steamship Allemania, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, July 16.—The United States frigate Benicia was recently at Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, *en route* to China.

The Bank Returns.

LONDON, July 16.—Tallow 45s 3d. Sugar 31s 6d @31s 9d.

PARIS, July 16—Noon.—Bourse closes quiet; Rentes sixty-six francs, or fifty centimes higher than the opening.

LONDON, July 16 10 A.M.—The money market opens weak and unsettled. United States bonds are quoted at 85, one-half to three-quarters from Germany. Consols 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton is much excited, ment here in breadstuffs, and they are rapidly advancing.

PARIS, July 16.—The Bourse opened with a declining tendency for rentes, which are quoted at 66 francs 60 centimes.

HAVRE, July 17.—The cotton market closed heavy yesterday at 99 francs for *bons ordinaires* on spot.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Boreland, James, Greensburg, Pa.	5
Bowe, Wm. J. H., Wheeling,	1
Fortney, Cleveland, Gallon, O.	3
Fisher, Jno. T., Woodbine, Pa.	1
McFarren, Robt., Jersey City, N. J.	1
Orth, John G., Harrisburg, Pa.	1

PERSONAL.—Major Burnell, of the Museum, goes East to-day to arrange for the introduction of several new novelties into his place of amusement.

TAKEN DOWN.—The boy Michael Calhan, who escaped from the House of Refuge not long since, and for whose summary arrest the "female detective" came to town, was arrested on Saturday and taken back to the Refuge.

SUN STROKE.—William Shea, a laborer, was sun struck on Thursday, while at work on the railroad, and now lies at the Homœopathic hospital in a dangerous condition.

FIRE.—A slight fire in the roof of Stoner & Marlatt's carriage manufactory, corner of Penn street and Cecil's alley, occasioned an alarm from box 6, at noon on Saturday. Damage slight.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—Recently the dead body of an infant was found in a fence corner at Port Perry, and an inquest pointed to a woman named Mary Lowry as the mother. Efforts were made to arrest her, but when last heard from she was in the vicinity of Wheeling.

UNION MEETING.—A union meeting of the Sunday School Association will be held to-day at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a county association. As the object of the meeting is purely religious, and of great interest to the religious community, a full attendance is requested.

Y. M. C. A. AT LAWRENCEVILLE.—A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed in that part of our city formerly known as Lawrenceville. This evening a Union meeting is to be held in the United Presbyterian Church of Rev. W. H. Anderson, between Thirty-first and Forty-third streets, in the interest of this Association. We hope Lawrenceville will appreciate and support the movement.

RUNAWAY.—An exciting runaway occurred on Grant street about half-past seven o'clock Saturday evening. The Hook and Ladder establishment of the Fire Department, or rather the horses attached to the apparatus, took fright and ran off at a rapid rate, demolishing a barber pole on Grant street, opposite Hound's dining store. A large crowd was attracted by the runaway. Fortunately the affair did not result seriously.

DUQUESNE SCHOOL.—By the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of Duquesne School District School a resolution has been passed recommending the introduction of the German language in this ward, to the consideration of the Central Board.

The following teachers have been elected for the Duquesne Schools for the ensuing year: Principal, George Manns; Grammar Department, Miss Mary F. Eaton and Hannah J. Bell; Medium Department, Misses Mary Cuthbert and Amanda McKinley; Primary Department, Misses Hattie Center, Emily White and Mrs. Mary J. Cooper.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—A pleasant excursion occurred on the Monongahela river on Thursday of last week, some of the most fashionable people of Pittsburgh being among the excursionists. The party left the city on the steamer Chas. Brunot, at eight o'clock Thursday morning, arrived at Brownsville at six o'clock in the evening, where they were met by Mr. A. Devore, who hosted the receiving Pittsburghers with princely liberality. After a pleasant evening the party returned to Pittsburgh, and all were emphatic in the expressions of their gratitude to Mr. Geo. W. Smith, perhaps better known as "Dad Smith," who had the boat in charge and contributed to the enjoyment of all on board. The singing of the two modest young gentlemen, who were members of the party, was excellent.

Progress of the Iowa Central Line.

The Central Railroad of Iowa is pushing its way rapidly across the Hawkeye State, the Company expecting to have the through connection between St. Louis and the Lakes by next year. As the track-laying progresses, new stations are being established, each of which will be an important grain shipping point during the coming harvest season. The road is so near completion that it is entirely outside the category of speculative and newly projected enterprises, and its bonds are based upon a substantial and valuable reality. These bonds are to the amount of $6,000 to the mile; and as they pay 7 per cent. gold interest, and are sold at 95 and accrued interest in currency, they present a profitable investment, and are recommended by many leading bankers as thoroughly safe. The road is located in one of the richest portions of one of the richest States in the fruitful West; it has a prosperous population along its line, which will afford large local business; its business connections and prospects for through traffic are exceeded by none of the new Western roads; it is being built by a strong party of bankers and capitalists, and it is nearly completed. These are powerful arguments in its favor.

Pamphlets and full information concerning it may be had of the agents advertised in another part of this paper.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Decision in the Mandamus Case.

The Farton Ordinance Legal.

Treasurer Cochran Commanded to Hand Over the Funds.

He is Legally Responsible for Every Dollar of Interest He May Have Received.

Dissenting Opinion of Judge Stowe.

On Saturday, as was anticipated, Judge Sterrett delivered the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Andrew J. Cochran, being an application for a mandamus to compel the Treasurer to deposit the city funds in the banks designated by Councils. The following is the

OPINION OF JUDGE STERRETT.

Commonwealth ex rel., the City of Pittsburgh vs. Andrew J. Cochran, June Term, 1870. No. 1,059.

The petition in this case sets forth, in substance, that in the exercise of the power conferred by the city charter, the Select and Common Councils passed an ordinance providing for the selection of banks or saving institutions in which the moneys of the corporation should be deposited by the Treasurer, that pursuant to this ordinance certain banks were selected and notice thereof given to the Treasurer, and that he refused to deposit in these banks as required by the ordinance, and we are asked to issue a mandamus commanding him to comply with the requirements of the ordinance.

In the return the Treasurer does not traverse any of these allegations, except the right of the Councils to pass the ordinance in question. He justifies his refusal to comply with it on the ground that the Councils have no power to direct *where* and *how* he shall keep the funds of the city; that, under the city charter, it is made his duty "to receive and safely keep," in such place as his own judgment, and the will of the Councils may dictate, all moneys accruing to the city corporation, until he pays out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller. In thus refusing to comply with the provisions of the ordinance, the Treasurer had acted under legal advice, and with the view of having a decision of the question at issue. It cannot be supposed that he has any pecuniary interest in the matter, other than the protection of his official bond; any *interest, bonus or premiums* which he might receive as a consideration for the deposits of the public funds in any bank or banking institution, would of course belong to the city and not to him. He would be bound, both morally and legally, to account to the city for every such sum received, whether in the shape of *interest or otherwise*.

The only question at issue between the city and the Treasurer is whether the Councils had the power to direct him where to deposit the funds of the corporation. For a solution of this question resort must be had to the City Charter. If it confers on the Councils the power which they claim to exercise, he is bound to comply with the provisions of the ordinance.

If the act of May 16, 1857, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh," is still in force, so far as relates to the Treasurer, no reason can be assigned as to the power of Councils to designate the banks in which the funds are to be deposited. The third section of the act provides that the Treasurer shall give bond to the city in such sum as the Councils may from time to time direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and before he enters upon these duties he shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation of honesty to keep and account for all the public moneys and property entrusted to his care; that he *"shall keep the public moneys in such places and manner as Councils may direct, and shall verify his account of the same every month to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee."* The same section further provides, in case of default, for his exclusion from public office, and the entry forthwith on his official bond, and points out particularly what shall be deemed a breach. It also provides that if he shall knowingly violate his oath of office, he shall be guilty of perjury. Slagle's Digest, page 198.

But it is claimed by the Treasurer that this act, or at least the provisions above quoted, relating to his official duties, have been superseded or repealed by the act of April 6th, 1867, the thirty-second section of which declares, "it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive and *safely keep* all moneys accruing to the city corporation, and shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise; and he shall keep the moneys in the several banks and make such reports in relation thereto, to the Controller, as the Councils may by ordinance suggest." Shelly's Digest, page 36. It has been suggested that this act should be regarded as a new city charter, incorporating a new city, by a different name, and entirely abrogating all the provisions of the old charter. Some of its provisions might seem, at first sight, to favor this suggestion, but, viewing the act as a whole, in the light of existing circumstances, we cannot for a moment believe that such was the intention of the Legislature.

In the Trustees of the Erie Academy *vs.* the City of Erie, 7 Casey, 116, it is said "there is no doctrine better settled than that a change in the form of government of a municipality does not, *ipso facto*, abrogate pre-existing laws, either written or unwritten. Only in force is regard to what is strictly municipal law, even where the change is by conquest. The act of Assembly erecting the borough of Erie into a city did not therefore, of itself, and in the absence of express provisions to that effect, either repeal former acts of Assembly relative to the borough, or annul existing ordinances. It was only a change of the original law for the future, and left unaffected the borough organization with all its powers, and the constitution leaves undisturbed all prior acts of Assembly. Were it not so, the new municipal organization would have been without law until its local legislature could re-enact, publish and put in force a new system."

Again, the title of the act itself sufficiently shows that it was intended to supplement the pre-existing laws relating to the city. It is entitled, "a further supplement to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and providing for the consolidation of the city," submitting the proposed consolidation to a popular vote, etc. It contains no repealing clause, and the title indicates that it is to be taken and construed in connection with the several acts to which it is declared to be a "further supplement." Since the object of an act is required to be fairly set forth in the title, the latter is of more importance now than it was formerly in ascertaining the legislative intention. But we will not dwell longer on this point.

In order, therefore, to ascertain the respective powers and duties of the Councils and Treasurer, we must be guided by the acts relating to the subject, and they must give force and effect, as far as possible, to the several provisions. As was said in Davis *vs.* Fasnacht, 32 Howard, p. 646 "it is not sufficient to establish that a subsequent law covers some or even all of the matters provided for in the former enactments, for it may be merely affirmative or cumulative or auxiliary. But *there must be* a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the new law, and those of the old, or else the latter is not to be considered repealed, whether in the only *pro tanto*, to the extent of the repugnancy."

Assuming, for the present—what we by no means admit—that under the act of 1857 alone, the Councils have not the power claimed for them, do the acts supply or by implication repeal the third section of the act of 1857 above referred to, relating to the duties of the Treasurer?

As we have already seen, there is no repealing clause in the act of 1857, and implied repeals are not favored by the law. A statute will not be repealed by that of later date, unless the latter is couched in negative terms, or the matter is so clearly repugnant as to imply a negative, and all moneys which may hereafter come into his possession, custody or control, in the Iron City National Bank, and the Allegheny National Bank, and the National Trust Company, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the ordinance recited in the plaintiff's petition, and it is ordered that the defendant pay the cost of this proceeding.

BY THE COURT.

In this opinion Judge Collier concurs.

DISSENTING OPINION BY JUDGE STOWE.

Judge Stowe said he was compelled to dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court. His convictions were so emphatic that he felt compelled not only to dissent, but to give his reasons therefor to the public. He then read the following opinion:

In the matter of the application for a Mandamus against A. J. Cochran, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.

I regret that I am unable to agree with the majority of the Court in regard to this case. There is no controversy in regard to the construction of the act of 1857, the difference is as to whether it is in force in whole or in part so as to effect this controversy. I am decidly of the opinion that it is not. The act of 1857, entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, &c.," when it took effect in the central districts, composed of the city of Pittsburgh, the borough of Lawrenceville, and the townships of Pitt, Oakland, Liberty and Peebles, by reason of the election provided for by it, resulting in that district "for consolidation," was an absolute repeal, *ipso facto*, of all acts and ordinances constituting the charter and ordinances of the old city of Pittsburgh as well as the borough of Lawrenceville. They, as also the old townships, or so much of them as fell within the limits of the newly created city, were absolutely destroyed or annihilated.

The great stress laid upon the title of the act of 1857, it seems to me, is unfounded. It certainly needs no authority to prove that the title of an act is no part of it, and can only be resorted to when consistent with its provisions and in doubtful cases, to the intent of the act itself. But this question is now settled and through all its parts, that the city intended to be created by it was a new creation, complete in all its arrangements, and not dependent upon any precedent corporation for any of its corporate powers. Every section, especially providing for a vote on consolidation, it was possible under the act declaring that a majority vote of each of the three districts should be separately counted, and that if a majority in any one of them should be against consolidation, such district shall *not* form part of the new city, but the rest of the city of Pittsburgh, for the district including the old city of Pittsburgh, to have voted against consolidation, and the two townships and other districts for consolidation. In such cases distinctly provided for by the act, one or both of said districts would have been the city of Pittsburgh, created by the act of 1857, and the old city as it had previously existed, would have been in no way, so far as its legal existence and corporate powers were concerned, affected by it. How then can this act be properly called a "supplement," when it provides for that which is entirely repugnant to, and treated as such? To me it seems as clear as anything can possibly be that the act of 1857 is, in the proper legal sense, a supplement to nothing. It is an original creation of a new city, and by certain conditions, to make a new city, with the name of an old one, and built upon the ruins of all the corporations within its proposed limits, but drawing no life or power from them, and which might have resulted in the creation of a city which, instead of being an enlargement of the old one of Pittsburgh, would have been a new, distinct, and rival corporation, lying on both sides of it, and bearing the same name. The result of the election prevented that anomaly, but does not change the law. If such had been the case, would it not have been claimed that the act of 1857 was a part of the charter of the new city? The suggestion carries absurdity on its front. And yet it is the very essence of the proposition for the act of 1857 to go into force and take effect, wherever and when-ever it does, because an act and the supplement are treated as but one act, and are to be taken as such.

Having thus, as I think, disposed of the argument derived from the title, I will go a step farther and assume, *pro hac*, that the act of 1857 is a supplement to that of preceding it. Councils shall not be compelled to put it into the custody of some other person." In Johnston's estate, 9th Wright, 515, it is said by Woodward, J., that a subsequent statute revising the whole subject matter of a former is to be considered as a substitute for it, and it is thereby wholly repealed.

But resorting to still narrower grounds, and allowing the act of 1857 not to be repealed, except in so far as the provisions of the act of 1867, are absolutely inconsistent with it, I am driven to the same conclusion in regard to the case in hand.

The last section of the act of 1857, provides "that the Treasurer shall give bond to the said city in such sum as the City Councils may from time to time direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath before the Mayor of said city, honestly to keep and account for all public moneys and property entrusted to his care. The said Treasurer shall keep the public money in such *manner* as the Councils shall direct, and shall verify his account of the same every month to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee of Council." The 32d section of the act of April 6th, 1867, declares that it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive and safely keep all moneys accruing to the city corporation, and shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise; and he shall keep accurate accounts thereof, and make such reports in relation thereto as to the Controller as Councils may, by ordinance, direct." The 33d section declares that "all officers elected or appointed in the corporation shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the oath of office, and enter into bonds when required for ten days after he shall have been notified with said bonds, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and providing for the consolidation of the city," submitting the proposed consolidation to a popular vote, etc. It contains no repealing clause, and the title indicates that it is to be taken and construed in connection with the several acts to which it is declared to be a "further supplement." Since the object of an act is required to be fairly set forth in the title, the latter is of more importance now than it was formerly in ascertaining the legislative intention. But we will not dwell longer on this point.

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